

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1915.

REGULATING TRAFFIC FOR SAFETY

THERE IS A strong tendency to vividly denounce careless automobile drivers. The automobile is new. It is swift and powerful and requires a greater degree of care. It is unpopular, because it creates new dangers. It is proper and necessary that the larger part of the demand for care in using the streets should be directed against automobiles.

But it would be a mistake to neglect to dwell also upon the duty of pedestrians to take care of themselves. It is determined that the streets are more and more to be given over to swift and powerful self propelled vehicles. These and vehicles of all kinds must be held to the rules of the road. But while the rules of the road are being carefully and strictly obeyed by automobile drivers, accidents may occur to pedestrians, or to other vehicles, as when a pedestrian steps directly from the curb suddenly in front of a moving automobile, or a team cuts a corner into the right of way of an automobile.

The London Board of Trade has completed an exhaustive investigation into London Traffic, with a view to the safety of life and limb, and the better movement of the traffic.

Its conclusions with respect to the care devolving upon pedestrians were expressed as follows:

But in view of the fact that the average of the years 1910 to 1912 showed that 15 per cent. of the fatalities were due to the inattention of the pedestrian, the best hope of further improvement seems to lie with the pedestrian himself, and there is no doubt the average person is much more careful than he used to be.

There must be traffic rules, and they must be observed. They must be observed by all vehicles of every character. Otherwise there can be no safety. Violations of the traffic rules must be punished, and careless, or reckless driving ought to be severely punished, especially in the case of habitual offenders.

When all this is accomplished there will continue to be a large number of casualties, unless the pedestrian contributes his quota of watchfulness and obedience to rules.

THE INDICTMENT OF WARDEN OSBORNE

THE INDICTMENT of Thomas M. Osborne, the philanthropic and multi-millionaire warden of Sing Sing prison, terminates an interesting experiment in sociology.

Whether Mr. Osborne is the victim of a conspiracy, as he claims, or is guilty of the revolting charges made against him, his usefulness is ended and the experiment is over.

It is difficult to believe that a grand jury composed of representative men, as the Osborne grand jury was, would find indictment upon such charges, resting upon the evidence of convicts, unless there was enough independent corroboration to make the proof overwhelming.

If such an indictment can be obtained against a man of the wealth and influence of Mr. Osborne, who is able to make the best defense, justice in America is very sick indeed and humbler men could scarce expect freedom from unjust prosecution.

The charge that this rich and influential man has been guilty of unnatural and criminal conduct with the prisoners in his charge is shocking. This is the accusation which must be tried. Warden Osborne will insist upon a trial to these accusations, regardless of all considerations, for only by the public vindication of a jury can he free his name from a stigma; one which might well lead a guilty man to prefer a quiet grave to a disgraceful life.

WAR PLOTTERS

WAR PLOTTING is becoming mighty dangerous in the United States, as is shown by the indictment of eight well known and influential men, occupying very important positions. Most surprising, however, is the arrest of former Attorney General Frank S. Monnett, of Ohio, a man of the loftiest views, who has made large sacrifices in the interest of civic ideals. It is sincerely to be hoped that he at least has not been plotting to the injury of his country.

DEATH OF TOM SHEVLIN

THE DEATH at 33 of Thomas L. Shevlin, millionaire lumber man, former star football player on the Yale team, is not specifically connected with injuries sustained by the practice of severe athletics. It does furnish one more case to prove the high mortality among football players. All too frequently this game builds up a mighty heart, which in after life, has no work to do, except tear down the arteries of its owner's body, making him an early victim of some characteristic malady.

HOW TO AVOID GRIPPE

THIS PROMISES to be a winter of gripe, an ancient disease, which has persecuted mankind for hundreds of years historically, and undoubtedly before history took up the story.

There is abundance of the malady in Bridgeport, and a full epidemic is said to be on its way from the West.

Care is necessary upon the part of those who would go free. Care means cleanliness of person and surroundings. It means temperance in eating and drinking. It means more water and less alcohol as a beverage. Homes must not be overheated, and rooms must be kept well ventilated. Bedroom windows, always, should be open all night for free circulation of air. Feet must be kept dry. Internal cleanliness must be promoted by the usual methods. Keep the mind happy and the feet dry.

With these precautions most persons will keep free from the malady. Without them they are almost certain to be victims.

THE EXTRANEOUS EVIDENCE

IT DOES MAKE a difference whether one's carefully chosen heroes are convicted by the jury. Some trepidation appears in The Courant with respect to the fate of the twelve New Haven railroad directors, who are being tried for conspiracy, under the Sherman law. Says the slightly worried Courant: Apparently the disposition is to put it up to twelve men of average ability and let them do the deciding. The trouble there will lie in the way the extraneous evidence may have affected them. That again will depend largely no doubt, on the evidence to come, and on the judge's charge.

No doubt! But how fortunate so little of the "extraneous

evidence got in." Just a little about Mellen's rake off, a little about Robbins emoluments, and a little about the bit Billard got. Very fortunate is it for our New Haven heroes, that the Federal jury doesn't hear that portion of the evidence which Federal authority has committed to prosecutors in several states.

Englishmen Have Little Use For Pretenders to Thrones

Just a century and a half ago today, on Dec. 30, 1765, there died in Rome James Francis Edward Stuart, called by his adherents James III. of England, but better known as the Pretender. While there have been many pretenders to the British throne since James and his son, Charles Edward, they were the last to enjoy any influential or considerable following. Having fled the teeth of the serpent of monarchy—the phrase in Swinburne—the English people have no more use for dynastic controversies, and find one monarch quite as good a figurehead for the ship of state as another. Happily the day is past when a pretender could plunge a nation into civil war.

Although the pretending business has never amounted to anything in Great Britain since James sought to overthrow of the first of the Hanoverians, a few idle folk with nothing else to do have formed societies and "conspiracies" to overthrow the house of Hanover. The English masses have looked upon such projects as an amusing parlor pastime for the idle rich, but the plotters have never been taken seriously. Up to the beginning of the present century the members of the Legitimist Jacobite League amused themselves by conspiring for the restoration of the throne of a royal line more direct in its descent from the Stuarts than that represented by the present monarchy. This league came into prominence during the reign of King Edward, and that genial monarch found it quite a diversion. Members of the league conferred the title of "Mary IV." Queen of England, upon Marie Therese, spouse of Louis of Bavaria, now king of that country, while her son, now the Crown Prince Rupert, the commander of the Bavarian army, was hailed as "Prince of Wales." The Queen was an Archduchess of Austria-Este-Modena prior to her marriage, and claimed descent in a direct line from Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, through James I. and Charles I. Since the outbreak of the war the "legitimists" have ceased their activities, perhaps because of the suspicion that it would not be healthful to advocate the importation of a German ruler for the country.

While it is no secret that Emperor William would welcome the addition of the British Isles and empire to his dominion, it is not generally known that he is numbered among the pretenders to the British throne. The Kaiser holds the same position with the law of succession which gave the crown to Victoria instead of to her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, the right of succession was vested in Queen Victoria's oldest child, Prince George. The late king named his right to the throne when she became the bride of Frederick of Prussia, afterward Emperor of Germany. It is the contention of the Kaiser that his renunciation did not affect his right of succession as her oldest child, but left him still in precedence of his uncle, King Edward VII.

While Emperor William has never openly proclaimed himself King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, it is well known that he holds that he is lawfully entitled to those honors. Such a claim, which would transfer the British throne from the Hanover line to the house of Hohenzollern, has never been considered seriously by Englishmen. It is doubtful if William could be as magnanimous as the Pretender James, who issued a manifesto proposing that if George I. would deliver to him the English throne, he would in return bestow upon George the title of King of Hanover.

GEN. WILLCOCKS

General Sir James Willcocks, who commanded the native army from India in France until a few weeks ago, when he resigned that post because of alleged differences with Field Marshal French, is fifty-eight years old and has had a most romantic career. His adventures began when he was only five weeks old, for he was born in Delhi shortly before the great native mutiny of 1857, and he and his mother had many narrow escapes from death. His father was an army officer, and he was destined to follow in his footsteps. He was born in India and had much to do with the army. He was a sailor before he was an army officer, and he was engaged as a cabin boy on a tramp steamer. When he returned to his home he continued his education, but it didn't "take" sufficiently to permit him to gain a commission in the army, and he again became a wanderer of the seas, serving before the mast on tramp steamers. At twenty-one he returned to England and had another try at an army commission. He experienced as a sailor seemed to have been effective, for he passed the examination, and in 1884 was duly commissioned a lieutenant in the London regiment. Previous to that he had served in the Afghan campaign and the Waziri expedition, and had marched with Lord Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar. Since then he has taken part in many of England's "little wars" in India and Africa, and between fights has gained a reputation as one of the most daring of big game hunters. He has received medals by the dozen, as well as the freedom of the city of London, a sword of honor, and other evidences of appreciation of his gallantry and soldierly ability. His long experience in India and his great knowledge of the native character made him the ideal leader of the Indian army corps, and his resignation of that command following a supposed quarrel with Sir John French added to the public clamor against the Field Marshal, and probably hastened the latter's retirement from the chief command of the British army in France.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE TURK ISLE IN AEGEAN

Paris, Dec. 30.—French troops have occupied the Turkish island of Kastellorizo (Kastellorizo) in the Aegean Sea between the island of Rhodes and the Gulf of Adalia, according to the morning papers here. The possession of Kastellorizo as a naval base is characterized as indispensable.

Kipling, at Half-Century Mark, Mourns Son Among the "Missing"

Rudyard Kipling, poet and novelist and preacher of militant patriotism, will attain the half century mark in life's journey today, having been born in Bombay on Dec. 30, 1865. The famous author's only son, John Kipling, aged eighteen, was reported wounded and missing in the north of France last October. The missing soldier boy was half-American, for his mother came from this side of the Atlantic, and the inimitable "Just So Stories" of Mr. Kipling, which have been read with delight by innumerable youngsters in England and America, were written first for the private delectation of little John.

Although it has become the fashion to say that Mr. Kipling has shot his literary bullet as he became a burned-out fire, there is much of the old Kipling that the whole English-speaking world knew, and loved, and quoted, in his recent war contributions to English journals. The ringing note of patriotism and the clarion call of imperialism, sounded so frequently in his earlier works, are again heard in these days when he appeals to Englishmen to stay the rush of "organized barbarism," or to content with their own "British man province." Within recent months Mr. Kipling has paid several visits to the front, and has described in Kiplingese English the dread things he saw and heard along the "frontier of civilization." While Mr. Kipling, in the capacity of bard, does not wield a pen so facile as of yore, there is much of the old Prometheus fire in his recent poem entitled "France," of which the following lines are three of sixty-one:

"Strictest judge of her own worth,
gentlest of man's kind;
First to follow truth, and last to leave
old ways behind—
France beloved every soul that
loves his fellow-kind!"

Mr. Kipling has been in the literary limelight for nearly thirty years, as he was only twenty when he published his "Departmental Ditties," soon followed by "Plain Tales from the Hills."

CUBAN COMMERCE

The port of Havana was first opened to American vessels by the Spanish rulers 111 years ago today, Dec. 30, 1804. The development of Cuban industry and commerce had long been restrained by the Spanish colonial monopoly system, and the English occupation of the city and surrounding country in 1763, brief as it was, gave the first impulse to agriculture and trade in the harbor of the West India Islands. By opening foreign markets to their products for a short time, the Cubans were made to realize the benefits that would be derived from a continuing open market, and while the Spanish authorities did their best to restore the old Spanish monopoly, they were doomed to failure. A considerable contraband trade was carried on with the United States and Canada for provisions and lumber in exchange for sugar and molasses. In 1804 this trade was partially sanctioned by royal decree, and in 1813 the remaining restrictions were removed and the port of Havana was opened to vessels from all nations. Cuba immediately began to flourish, great plantations were started, and a great fleet of vessels were soon plying between Havana and the principal ports of America and Europe, transporting the island's sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cigars and tobacco which were the basis of Cuba's prosperity.

ENGLISH GENERALS SHORT ON FRENCH IN PARIS COUNCIL

Berlin, Dec. 30.—English shortcomings in the matter of linguistic ability are the subject of an amusing editorial in the Frankfurter Zeitung. In Flanders, it says, "the English general staff and the English command-in-chief have a very good knowledge of French as the French generals have of English." It adds:

"At a recent conference of Allied Ministers in Paris, this barrier of language caused the greatest difficulty. The dictionary was the chief part in the conference, since the four English ministers who went to Paris—Asquith, Lloyd-George, Balfour and Grey—only the first is in a position to speak a few French words in a hard intelligible English accent. Mr. Lloyd-George's ignorance of French is natural and pardonable. Mr. Balfour can manage at need to read some French without being able to utter a single French word intelligibly. Sir Edward Grey is much too proud to learn any other language than his own. So in all the diplomatic business between Paris and London the Anglo-French dictionary plays the leading role."

VICTORY FOR FREE THOUGHT IN ENGLAND

London, Dec. 30.—A victory for liberty of thought was achieved when the Barrow Council by a three to one majority refused to countenance an attack made on a teacher in the technical school, named Hudson. It was held that the teacher's private views did not in the least interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties. If his views, as an extreme pacifist, were unpopular.

"If he were a flat-earthier," comments the Manchester Guardian, "we could understand people wanting to get him out of school, for that heresy might infect the quality of his scientific teaching; we cannot see, however, why his views on conscription should, or for that matter how they could."

It was not charged that Mr. Hudson preached against conscription before his pupils. Hudson also denied that he had conducted any propaganda against recruiting. His own opinions were based on religious and conscientious grounds.

PAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AIM OF CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 30.—Plans for a greater Pan-Americanism were numerous today in the program of the Pan-American Scientific Congress in spite of the great volume of papers read on technical subjects. Scores of questions of an international character were discussed and members of Congress informally talked of the crystallizing of the Pan-American idea into a concrete form that might become known as the Pan-American alliance.

A Pan-American Congress that had for its one object that co-ordination of a "Principle of General Education for the whole continent with the fundamental idea of giving special importance to the reciprocal knowledge of the American nations," was suggested by Mrs. Ernestina A. Lopez De Nelson, of Argentina, who said that more Americanism and less nationalism should be taught the children of both North and South America.

"The education now given to the children of America," she declared, "does not prepare them for the Pan-American feeling of brotherhood which is so desirable but fills them with false conception and predisposes them to look upon the American neighbors with suspicion."

Knowledge of governmental administration is important for women, asserted Miss Sonsonhisa Beckenkridge, of the University of Chicago, because they must rely on this as a condition for efficient household management.

THREE OF BRITISH CABINET TO QUIT, RUMOR IN LONDON

London, Dec. 30.—The Daily Express today asserts that there is a group of at least three unionists in the cabinet, led by the Earl Selborne, Premier Asquith's plan for a modified form of conscription does not go far enough.

These men contend that it is wrong to force all the single men to serve in the army when there is a large proportion of married men who could be spared more easily and that altogether the Premier's plan is a useless compromise, says the paper.

The Express therefore anticipates a further crop of resignations among the supporters of voluntary enlistment and the determined conscriptionists but says that the resignations will not be serious enough to imperil the existence of the government. The paper also expresses the opinion that the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, will find a place in the reconstructed ministry.

BOMB EXPLODES ON LNER; FIRE RAGES FOR DAYS

New York, Dec. 30.—The steamer Bankdale arrived this morning from Bordeaux after a most tempestuous passage in which the cattle fittings and rails were carried away and boats lifted from their fastenings. On the outward passage to Bordeaux on Nov. 19, while 750 miles from that point, a bomb exploded in No. 6 hatch. The explosion was distinctly felt throughout the steamer. The cargo, which consisted of cotton, was set on fire and raged until reaching port, when it was finally subdued.

All the cotton in the No. 6 compartment, consisting of 200 bales, was destroyed.

Cable despatches received here on Nov. 26 from Bordeaux stated that the Bankdale had arrived there with a fire in her hold and that an inquiry was being instituted. No mention was made in the cable despatches of a bomb explosion on board.

GERMANY RECOGNIZES CARRANZA IN MEXICO

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Germany has extended recognition to the de facto government of Mexico headed by General Venustiano Carranza.

Rubber Footwear

The Rubber Store for Rubbers. Large stock, low prices, many styles and kinds.

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You need them. Come here for them. Men's Rubbers, Boys' Rubbers, Ladies' Rubbers, Girl's Rubbers, and Children's Rubbers.

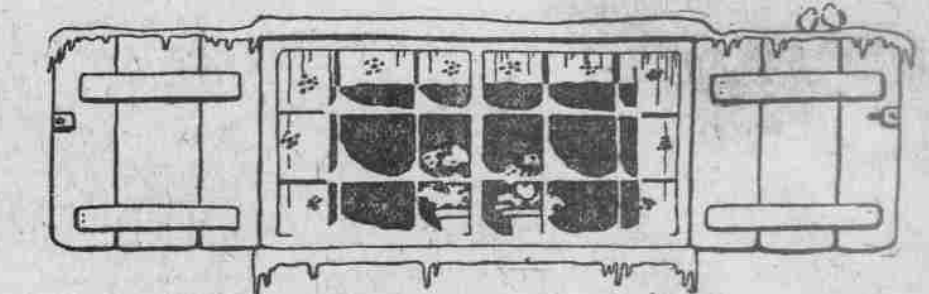
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Established 1857



Attractive Sales all this Week

All Toys are at half-price. The collection of animals, iron and wood playthings is so mixed, there are so few of any one kind, that it is impossible to quote prices. Great bargains are here and it will be the wise parents who will provide against future birthdays and other festive occasions.

Silk Girdles trimmed with Fur

The style at present. Several different models are shown, some with points, others with straight buckles. Very coquettish and becoming. Worn with all dresses and especially practical with suits and blouses.

\$1.00

Main floor.

At the Toilet Section

The Cello Bedwarmer is a wonderful invention. It is a metal hot water bag, flat and slightly curved, and will retain heat for eight hours. It carries an eight-year guarantee, and each bag has its good fitting cover of flannel.

\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, according to size

Utility Cases of pretty cretonne with three rubber-lined pockets, for comb, face cloth and soap, 25 cts.

No-brush Shaving Cream, in tubes, convenient for men who travel, 19 cts

Main floor.

Priscilla Magazine for January ready, 10 cts

Art Section.

New Year Cards in variety.

The D.M. Read Co
RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

GREAT SALE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31
LAST OPPORTUNITY THIS YEAR

At \$2.48, \$2.95 and \$3.95—Three great lots of men's heavy worsted sweaters. Maroon, oxford and navy.
At 11c—Large edge curtain section, worth 15 to 20c yard.
At \$1.00—Special last day of year price for our big \$1.50 blankets.
At \$1.75—Very handsome cotton filled comfortables.
At \$80—Genuine Horsman dolls—great variety.
At 11c—Big huck towels, first quality, large size.
At 50c—Lot fine white embroidered handkerchiefs.
At 50c—Best handkerchiefs for men ever sold at price.

Special quality sale of games, books, and toys for clubs, Sunday schools or other large buyers. We have closed out a great many of the Holiday goods since Christmas and will make one sweeping price on balance from our wholesale stock.

All games such as checkers and backgammon boards, Lotto, Halls, Old Maid, Peter Cottles, Dr. Busby, Thaddeus Winks, Audios, Soldier, Topper, building sets, clockwork sets, mechanical toys, rattles, trumpets, rapid fire guns, animals, teddy bears, cats, dogs, rabbits, elephants, books—Little Fairy Tales, Little Prince, Night Before Christmas, Mother Goose, Anderson's Fairy Tales, Little Lame Prince and many others.

In lots amounting to \$3.00 less 30 per cent. discount; \$5.00 lots less 40 per cent. discount; \$10.00 and upward 50 per cent. discount.
At 50c—Large horns and cow bell horns.
At 50c—Rubber confetti.
At 2 for 50c—Confetti.
At 30c—Watchmen's rattles.

Algonquins Observe Xmas Tree Festival

The annual Christmas tree festival and dance of the Algonquin club, prominent among the social events of the club since its organization, was held at the rooms of the club in the Court Exchange building last night. About 250 members and their friends were present. A prettily decorated and illuminated Christmas tree occupied a prominent position in the assembly hall and from this many pretty tokens were taken and presented to the members.

Bentley's orchestra furnished music for the dancing. During the evening light refreshments were served. The committee in charge was Fritz K. G. Weber, J. Alex H. Robinson and W. R. Palmer.

The committee has planned to hold a dinner dance Jan. 19, and on Washington's birthday the annual costume dance will be held. Monthly socials will be held during the winter season.

Norwalk Officials To Organize Class To Assist Aliens

Supt. Chapman of the Norwalk public schools visited Naturalization Clerk Flanagan yesterday to get a list of those from Norwalk who had applied for first citizenship papers. It is the intention of the Norwalk school department to organize a special class of instruction for those who are anxious to become citizens in order that the applicants may have a thorough

knowledge of the workings of the United States government.

JOHN F. CONNIE, BUILDING INSPECTOR, PASSES AWAY

Hartford, Dec. 30.—John F. Connie, deputy building inspector for several years and well known in political fraternal circles throughout the state, died at St. Francis hospital yesterday. He was 58 years old and a native of Hartford. He was taken ill two weeks ago and in the course of his sickness it was found necessary to perform an operation for an abscess. His case was critical from the start.

Despatches from Peking state that the political situation in China is not considered serious, revolutionary activities being confined to Yunnan.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Tears have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no loss time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 427R, Mardellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation. —Adv.